

7 March 1877

Patent
Cover and Plotter
For
Copy Books,

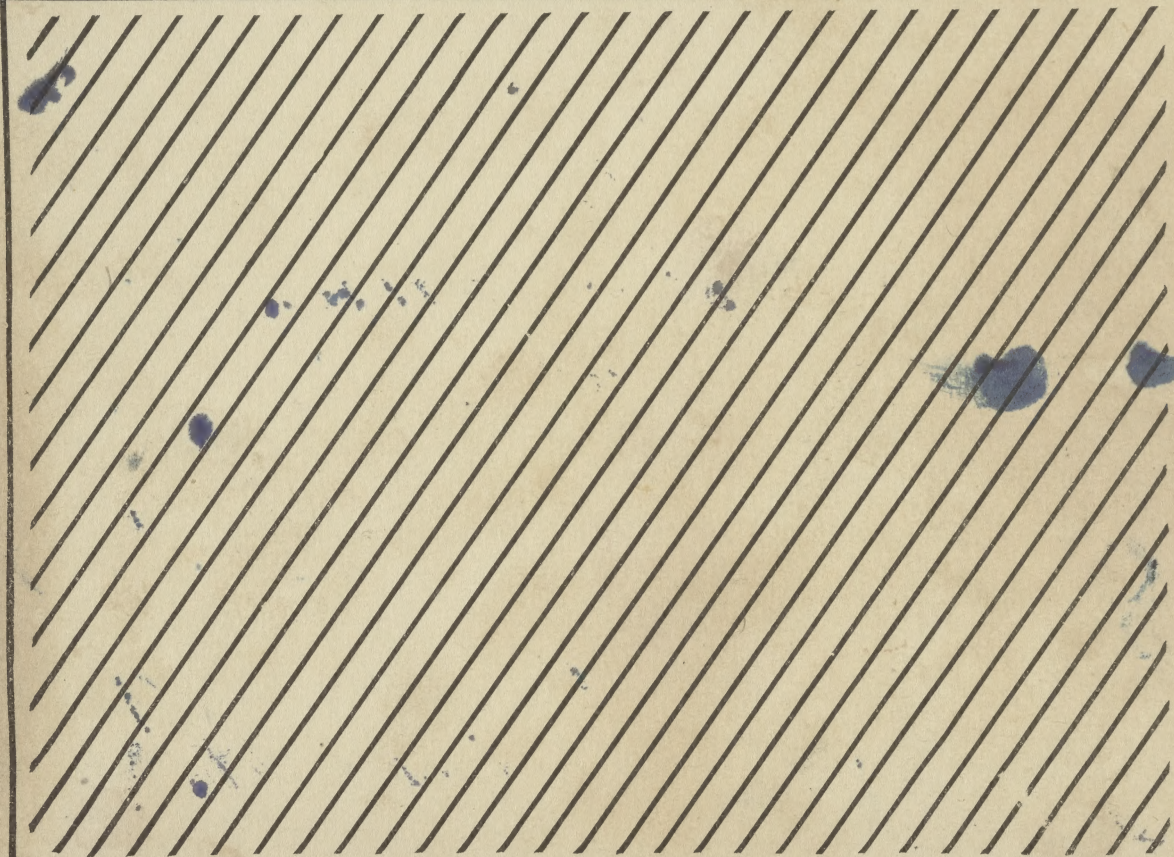
With
Oblique lines indicating the slant of writing.

American Book Company.

NEW YORK, ··· CINCINNATI ··· CHICAGO

Oblique lines for teaching uniform slant.

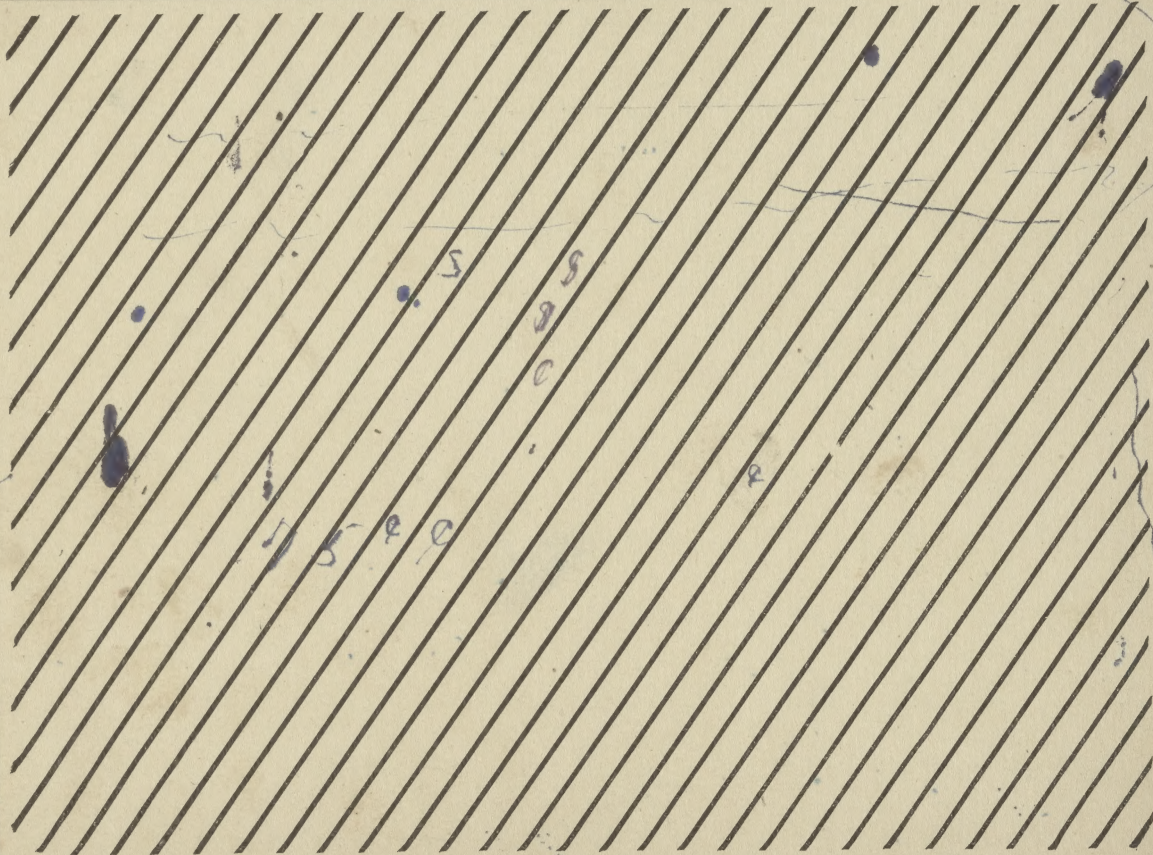
The pupil will place this leaf under the page on which he is writing. The page opposite the oblique lines may be used as a blotter.



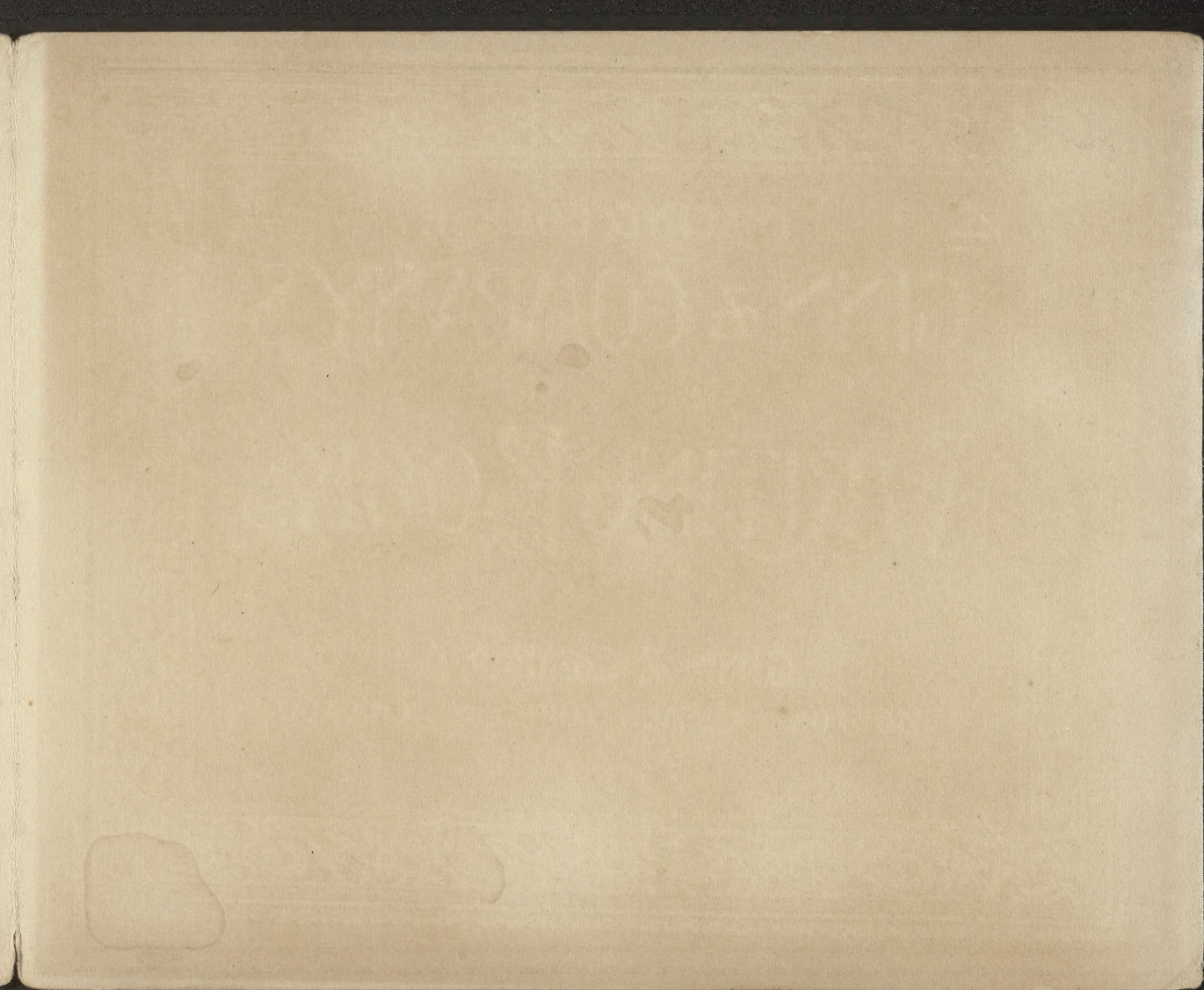
Handwritten notes in the right margin, including a small diagram of a face with four dots for eyes and mouth, and the words "C. D. S. 9 m a n d" written vertically.

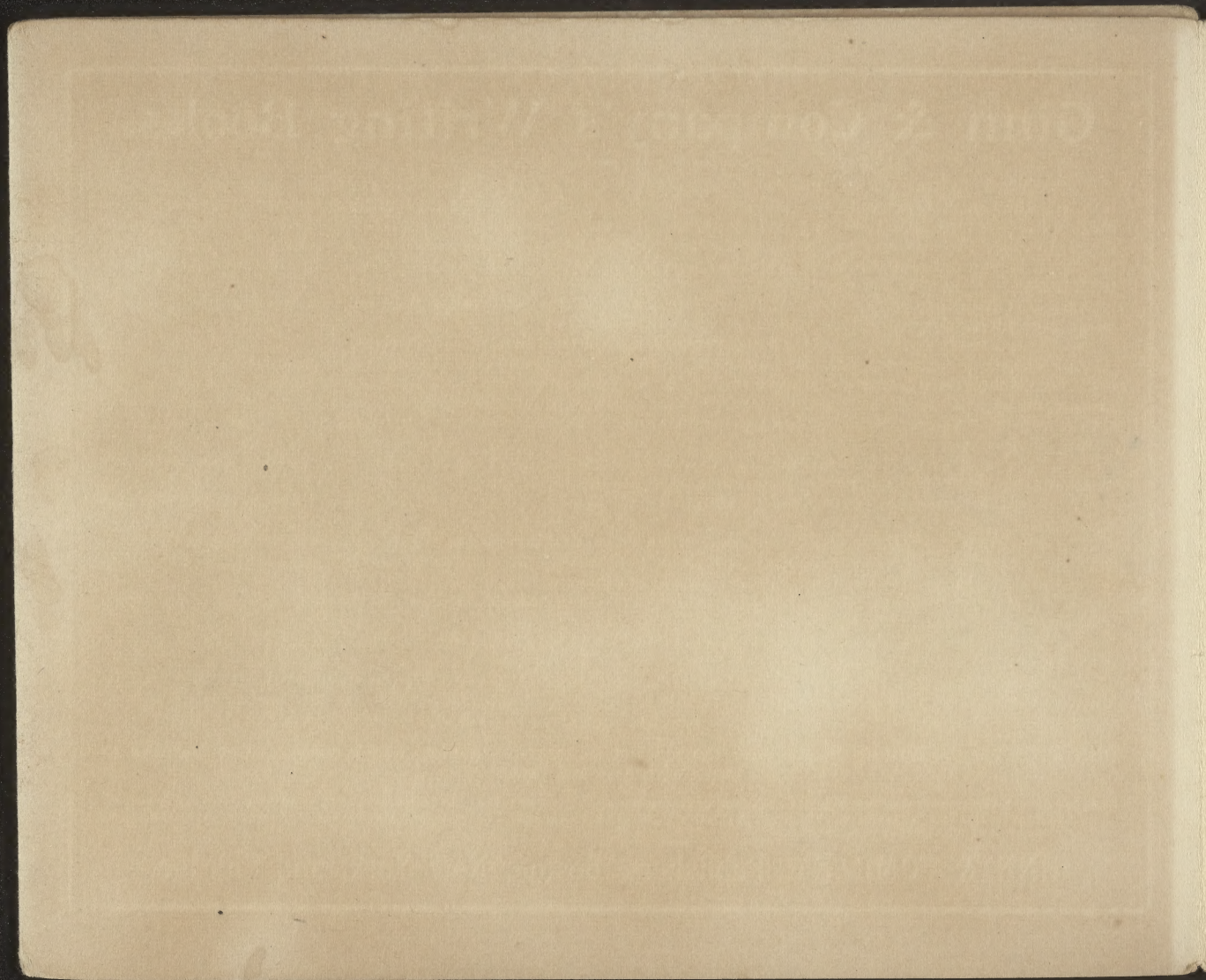
Oblique lines for teaching uniform slant.

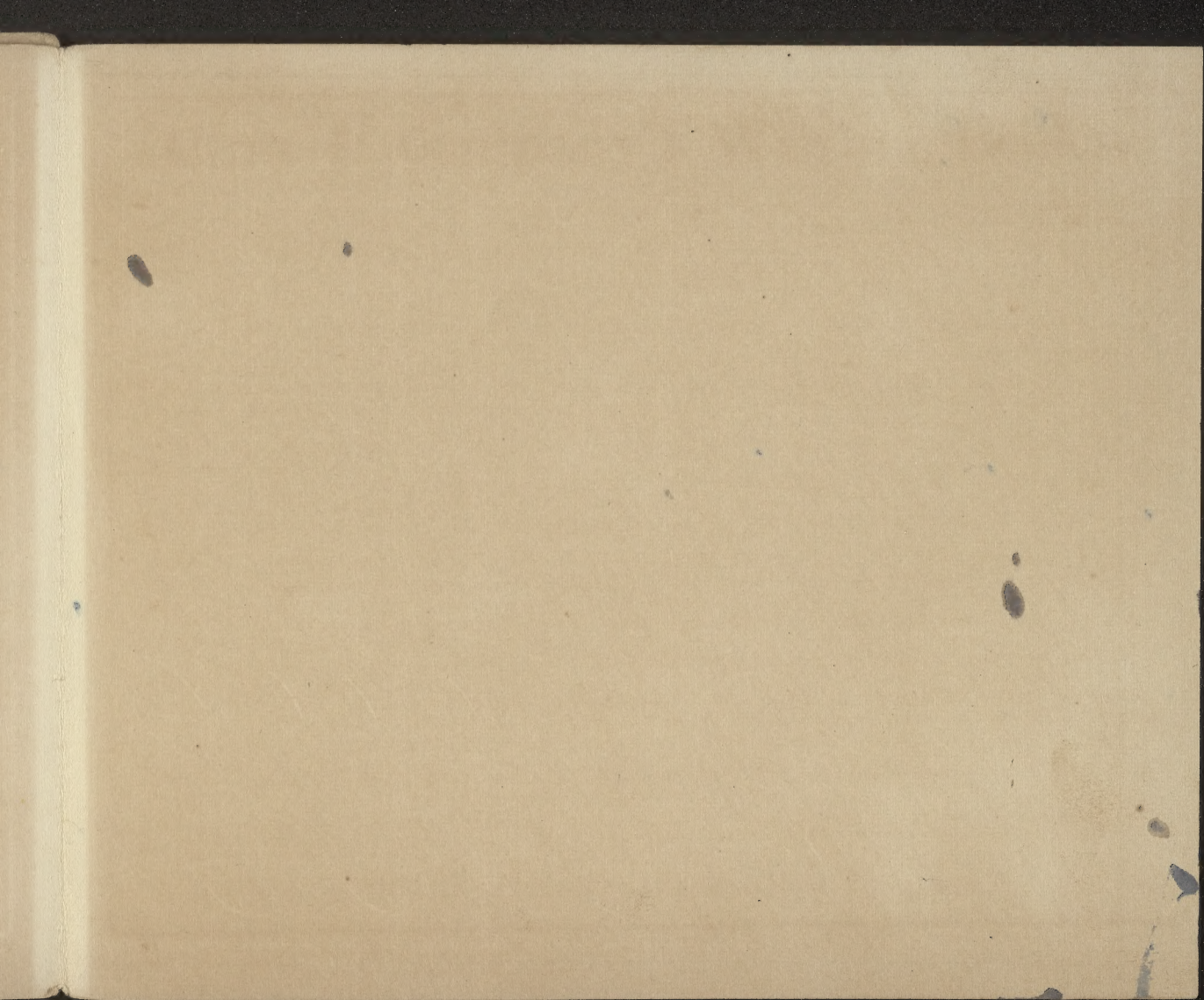
The pupil will place this leaf under the page on which he is writing. The page opposite the oblique lines may be used as a blotter.











POSITION.

Direct the scholar's attention to the cuts, and by personal example before the class, give a correct idea of the position selected.

Require each pupil to take and retain the same throughout the lesson.



TO TEACHERS.



POSITION OF PUPILS AT THE DESK.

These cuts represent the popular positions of sitting at the desk when writing.

The pupil should sit in an easy, natural manner, not leaning against the desk, or bending too much over his writing, and should keep the feet always in front of him, resting them firmly on the floor.

The right forearm must be placed on the desk so as to rest on the muscle front of the elbow, and the hand placed on the book so as to rest on the nails of the third and fourth fingers.

The forearm must be at right angles with the copy, the book being steadied by the fingers of the left hand placed on the paper at the left of the pen point. Hold the wrist naturally over the desk and you will see that the inner side is raised a little higher than the outer. Keep the wrist (*H*) free from the desk, and do not let it turn over to the right or left, or bend down, up, or sidewise.



PENHOLDING.

Penholding is best taught by taking a position front of the class and showing how to place each finger on the holder, requiring the pupils to imitate the same, until a correct method of holding the pen is attained.

PENHOLDING.—Place the penholder between the thumb and first two fingers (*A E*), resting it forward of the third joint of the forefinger (*B*).

Bend the thumb (*C*) and fingers (*A*) outward, so as to bring the end of the thumb (*D*) opposite the first joint of the middle finger. Press the thumb a little under the holder to keep the pen at a proper angle.

The left side of the middle finger supports the holder just above the pen (*E*), and the forefinger closes over the holder.

Hold the pen as lightly as though it were a delicate glass tube that could be crushed in the fingers.

RESTS AND MOVEMENTS.—The rests are the muscle in front of the elbow, and the nails of the third and fourth fingers (*F G*). These nails serve as little skates for the fingers to slide on.

In writing, the hand and forearm must move in concert across the page.

In making the up and down strokes, the finger movements are combined with the muscular movements of the hand and forearm.